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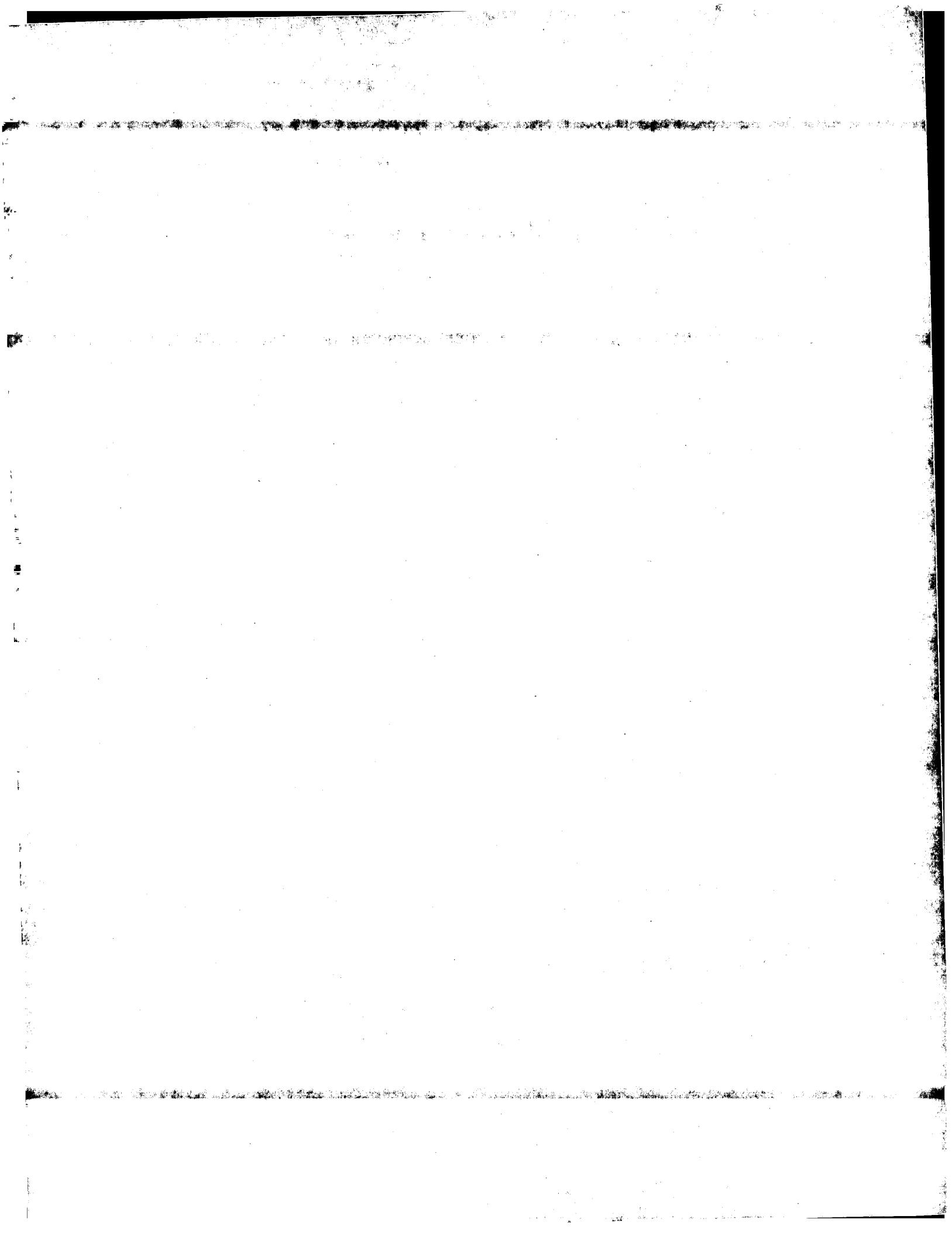
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Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

03004733.6

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts;
Im Auftrag

For the President of the European Patent Office

Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets
p.o.

R C van Dijk

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Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:
(Falls die Bezeichnung der Erfindung nicht angegeben ist, siehe Beschreibung.
If no title is shown please refer to the description.
Si aucun titre n'est indiqué se referer à la description.)

Frame member and frame for a wheelchair

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Frame Member and Frame for a Wheelchair

The present invention relates to an L-shaped frame member for a wheelchair in accordance with claim 1 and a frame for a wheelchair in accordance with claim 12.

Wheelchairs usually have frames comprising frame members which are made of bent tubes. Many frames comprise a knee-like frame member having the form of an inverted letter L, with a first tube portion being essentially horizontal and a second tube portion being essentially vertical. The angle between the first and second portions may differ considerably from 90°, and the two frame portions adjacent the corner portion are not necessarily totally straight but may be

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slightly bent too, although with a curvature which is considerably smaller than the curvature of the corner area where they meet.

Frames of this type are practical, esthetic, easy to make and not costly, but 5 frame members in the form of a letter L have a severe drawback: the stress-resistance of the different portions is not adjusted to the stress they have to bear. The maximum stress is in the corner area where the two arms of the letter L meet, while the stress resistance in this area is reduced due to the bending operation. Further, the stress to be supported by the upright arm usually is lower 10 than the stress to be supported by the horizontal arm, yet the stress resistance of both arms is equal. In consequence, a tube must be chosen having a stress resistance which is high enough, also in bent state in the corner area of the letter L, to support the maximum stress. Such a tube is over-dimensioned in view of it's stress resistance for the arm portions of the frame member. This is in contradiction to the general requirement that wheelchairs and especially their frames 15 should be light-weight constructions, where no portion should be over-dimensioned.

It is an object of the invention, to propose

20 - an enhanced frame member for a frame of a wheelchair in form of a letter L, which does not comprise the drawbacks of the prior art members of this type, and
- a frame for a wheelchair comprising at least one of the frame members in accordance with the invention.

25

This object is attained

- with a frame member in accordance with the invention, comprising the features of claim 1, and
- with a frame in accordance with claim 12.

30

Details and preferred embodiments of the invention are defined in the dependent claims.

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The new frame member comprises four elements, (i) a first arm, which is preferably straight or slightly bent and preferably made of a tube, with a first cross section, (ii) a second arm, which is preferably straight or slightly bent, and preferably made of a tube, with a second cross section, (iii) an L-shaped corner element made of a composite, with end areas having curvatures corresponding to the end areas of the first and second arms respectively, and (iv) two portions of a mounting glue to connect firmly the end areas of the corner element with the end areas of the first and second arms respectively.

10

The stress resistance, i.e. the material and the cross sections of the corner element and the first and second arms, are adapted to the stress they have to bear, so that any over-dimensioning is avoided and the frame member is a lightweight construction.

15

The cross sections of the first and second arms may be different, whereby the corner element is shaped to provide for the change in cross section.

20

The longitudinal axles or central lines of the two arms, which also may be slightly curved, can be in one plane, in parallel planes or in warped planes.

25

In a preferred embodiment, the first and second arms are hollow and have thin walls, and they may be extruded or deep-drawn; they are preferably made of tubes, with an inner cross section corresponding to outer cross sections of the end areas of the composite corner element. The corner element may be solid or may be tube-like, but then usually with a considerable wall thickness. The end areas of the corner element are introduced in the first and second arms, respectively.

30

The end areas of the first and second arms usually need not to be specially machined but have the same cross sections than the rest of the arms.

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Preferably, the form and dimension of the outer surfaces of the end areas of the corner element are equal to the form and dimension of the outer surfaces of the adjacent portions, so that the frame member has a surface without protruding edges.

5

The term 'mounting glue' is used for any gluing or cementing material which is able to connect firmly the arms, which are made of a metal like steel or a material comprising aluminum, magnesium or titanium, with the corner element which is made of a composite material and may comprise reinforcing nets, or fibers like carbon fibers and/or Kevlar, whereby the fibers preferably are positioned along the corner element. The corner element may also comprise plastic. The mounting glue, however, should not be more brittle than either of the arms and the corner element.

10

15 The mounting glue is applied to an area delimited by the end portions of the knee-shaped composite corner element of the first and second tube, respectively, preferably in a recess or cavity in which the mounting glue is mainly situated. It has been found a good solution to position the recess or cavity for the mounting glue at a surface of the knee-shaped composite corner element.

20

In cases where the mounting glue is applied after inserting the inner portions of the frame member into the outer portions of the frame member, glue channels may be necessary to feed the mounting glue to it's appropriate position.

25

One or all of the surfaces which are in contact with the mounting glue can be slightly structured to enhance the effective contact surface and the effect of the mounting glue.

30

Although it is possible to provide for a sufficiently strong connection between the arms and the corner element by means of a mounting glue, it may in certain cases be recommended to provide the surfaces of the arms and the corner element which are in contact with a structure in form of projections and recesses in

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the mounting direction, whereby the projections and recesses may be straight or may have a spin. By this a rotational movement between meeting elements is prevented.

- 5 In addition to the connection by means of mounting glue, it may be recommended in certain cases to use fixation elements like pins or the like to prevent mutual rotating or shifting of the elements which are connected by the mounting glue.
- 10 The frame element is used as a part of a frame of a wheelchair. In the assembled wheelchair, preferably one of the arms is in an essentially upright position and the other of the arms is in an essentially horizontal position.

It is a further benefit of the invention, that the arms and/or the corner element
15 can be designed in view of their shape, dimension and stress resistance to allow different other elements of the wheelchair to be affixed to or integral with them, like e.g. a wheelchair seat element, a wheelchair backrest, a wheelchair braking arrangement, a suspension element with front wheel, a foot rest, lever, or bar, or a seat frame portion.

20 The frame element in accordance with the invention will now be described with reference to the drawings, wherein

25 **Fig. 1** shows a frame member in a section comprising its curved longitudinal axis, in schematic representation;

Fig. 2A shows a portion of a wheelchair with two frame members in accordance with the invention, in a lateral view;

30 **Fig. 2B** shows the cross section of the essentially vertical arm of the frame member of Fig. 2A, enlarged; and

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Fig. 2C shows the cross section of the essentially horizontal arm of the frame member of Fig. 2A, enlarged.

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A frame member **10**, depicted in **Fig. 1**, comprises a first arm **11** which is made of a straight tube and has a first inner diameter **11.1** and a first outer diameter **11.2** and a second arm **12** which is also made of a tube and has a second inner diameter **12.1** and a second outer diameter **12.2**. The cross sections of the tubes are not necessarily cylindrical, and instead of tubes parts having only hollow end portions may be used.

10 The frame member **10** further comprises a knee-shaped or corner element **13**. The knee-shaped corner element **13** comprises a first end area **13.1** which is introduced in the first arm **11**, and a second end area **13.2** which is introduced in the second arm **12**. Between and adjacent to its straight end areas **13.1** and **13.2**, the corner element **13** further comprises an effectively knee-shaped or strongly curved area **13.3**. The corner element **13** in the depicted embodiment is a solid piece, but it may also be tube-like or have cavities.

20

With a corner element having at least end-areas which are hollow, it is possible to introduce the arms into the corner element instead of introducing the corner element into the arms, whereby the arms in this case can be solid parts.

25 The outer surface of the first end area **13.1** of the corner element **13** essentially corresponds to the inner surface of the first arm **11**, and, the outer surface of the second end area **13.2** of the element **13** essentially corresponds to the inner surface of the second arm **12**, so that the frame portion **10** as a whole has a smooth outer surface without any edges.

30

Not only the diameters, as shown in **Fig. 1**, but also the shapes and dimensions of the first arm **11** and the second arm **12** may be different from each other, as

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long as a corner element **13** providing for the necessary change of the cross sections can be produced with a sufficient stress resistance.

5 The end portions of the first arm **11** and the second arm **12** are not specially formed, although they may be slightly machined for easier introducing the corner element **13**.

10 The end portions **13.1** and **13.2** of the corner element **13** have reduced outer diameters which correspond to the inner diameters **11.1**, **12.1** of the arms **11** and **12**, respectively. As already mentioned, the outer diameter of the remaining, effectively cornered area **13.3** of the corner element **13** increases from the outer diameter of the first arm **11** to the outer diameter of the second arm **12**.

15 The end areas **13.1** and **13.2** of the corner element **13** each comprise a recess **13.4** in their surface which faces the adjacent arm **11** or **12**, respectively. The recess contains all or at least a major part of a mounting glue **14** by means of which the corner element **13** is connected with the arms **11** and **12**, respectively. Alternately the recess can be arranged in the end areas of the arms **11**, **12**, or be delimited by one of the **11**, **12** and the corner element **13**.

20

The length of the overlapping portions of the corner element **13** with the arm **11** or **12**, respectively may be around 45 mm, and a medium diameter of the corner element may be around 30 mm.

25 Fig. 2A shows a portion of a wheelchair **20**, with two frame members **10** of the invention and a seat **21**. The frame members **10** each comprise a first arm **11** made of a tube with a first cross section **A1**, a second arm **12** made of a tube with a second cross section **A2**, and a knee-shaped corner element **13** in form of an inversed letter L made of a composite. The details of the adjacent areas and 30 the connection by mounting glue correspond to what has been described with relation to Fig. 1 and are not further explained.

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Fig. 2B shows the cross section A1 of the arm 12, which is streamline shaped.

Fig. 2C shows the cross section A2 of the arm 11, which has a projection 11.4, specially designed to mount the seat 21.

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Fig. 2D shows a portion of the axle seat.

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Claims

1. L-shaped frame member (10) for a wheelchair, said frame member (10) comprising

10 - a first arm (11) with a first cross section (A1),
- a second arm (12) with a second cross section (A2), and a
- knee-shaped composite element (13), wherein
- said first arm (11) is connected to said second arm (12) via the knee-shaped composite element (13), a solid connection between the first arm (11) and the knee-shaped composite element (13) and a solid connection between the second arm (12) and the knee-shaped composite element (13) being formed by mounting glue (14).

20 2. The frame member (10) of claim 1,
wherein the knee-shaped composite element (13) provides for a change in cross section.

25 3. The frame member (1) in accordance with one of the preceding claims,
wherein the first arm (11) and/or the second arm (12) is a tube or has a hollow end area, preferably in form of a tube, wherein the tubes preferably are thin-walled tubes.

30 4. The frame member (10) of one of the preceding claims,

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wherein the first cross section (A1) is chosen to allow one or more of the following units to be attached to or to be connected with the first tube:

- a wheelchair seat element (21);
- a wheelchair backrest;
- a wheelchair braking arrangement.

5

5. The frame member (10) of one of the preceding claims,
wherein the second cross section (A2) is chosen to allow one or more of
10 the following units to be attached to or to be connected with the second
tube:
- a suspension element with front wheel;
- a foot rest, lever, or bar;

15

6. The frame member (10) of one of the preceding claims,
wherein the first arm and/or the second arm comprise aluminum, titanium,
or magnesium.

20

7. The frame member (10) of one of the preceding claims,
wherein the first arm and/or the second arm are deep-drawn, or extruded
tubes.

25

8. The frame member (10) of one of the preceding claims,
wherein the knee-shaped composite element (13) is at one end partially
situated inside the first arm (11) and at the other end partially situated in
30 inside the second arm (12), providing for an overlap between the respective
arm (11, 12) and end areas (13.1, 13.2) of the knee-shaped composite
element (13).

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9. The frame member (10) of claim 8,
wherein the mounting glue (14) is situated in an area between the end
portions (13.1, 13.2) of the knee-shaped composite element (13) and of
5 the first and second arm (11, 12), respectively.

10. The frame member (10) of claim 8 or 9,
wherein the end portions (13.1, 13.2) of the knee-shaped composite ele-
10 ment (13) comprise a recess (13.4) or a cavity in which the mounting glue
(14) is mainly situated.

11. The frame member (10) f one of the preceding claims, wherein the knee-
15 shaped composite element (13) comprises reinforcing fibers like carbon fi-
bers and/or Kevlar.

12. Frame of a wheelchair (20) comprising a frame member (10) in accord-
20 ance with one of the preceding claims, wherein preferably one of the
arms (12) is essentially upright and the other of the arms (11) is essen-
tially horizontal.

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Abstract

L-shaped frame member and frame for a wheelchair. The frame member (10) comprises a first arm (11) with a first cross section, a second arm (12) with a second cross section, and a knee-shaped composite element (13). The first arm (11) is connected to the second arm (12) via the knee-shaped composite element (13). A firm connection between the first arm (11) and the knee-shaped composite element (13) and a solid connection between the second arm (12) and the knee-shaped composite element (13) being formed by portions of a mounting glue (14).

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(Fig. 1)

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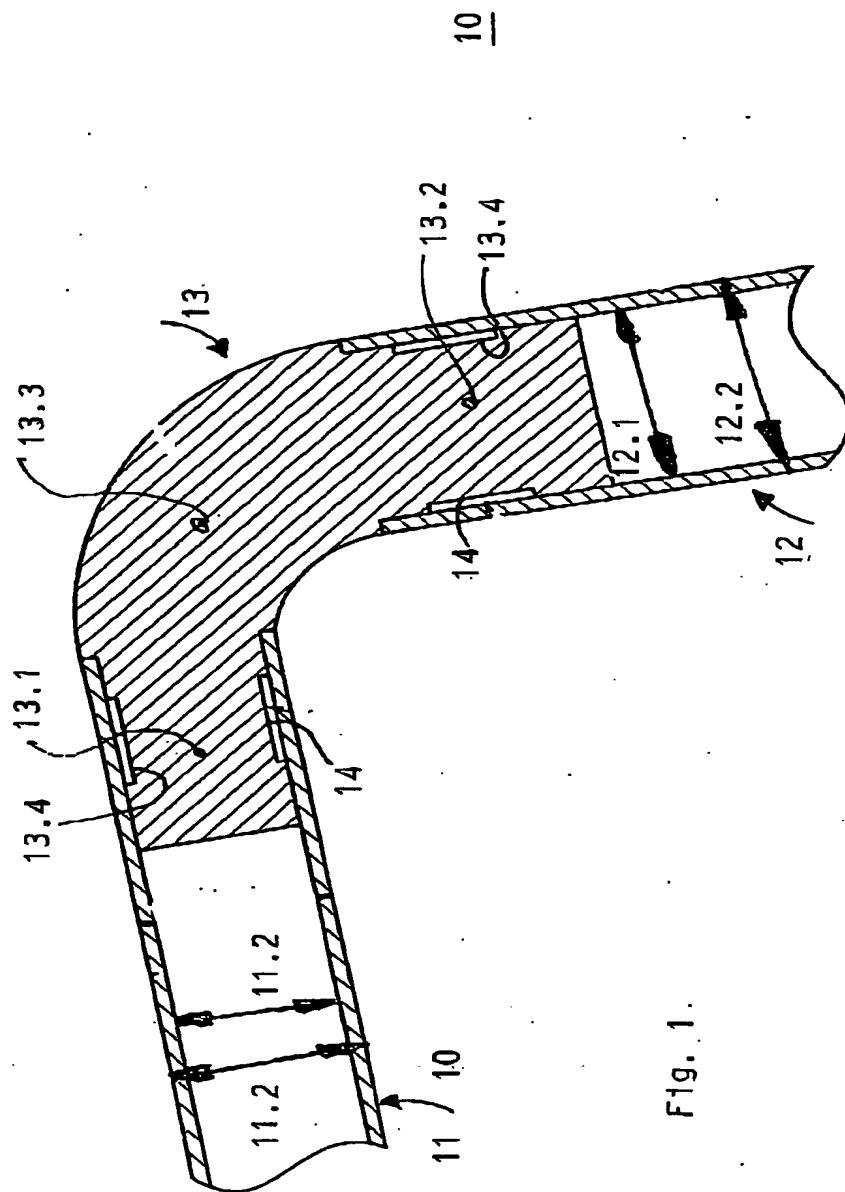


Fig. 1.

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Fig. 2B

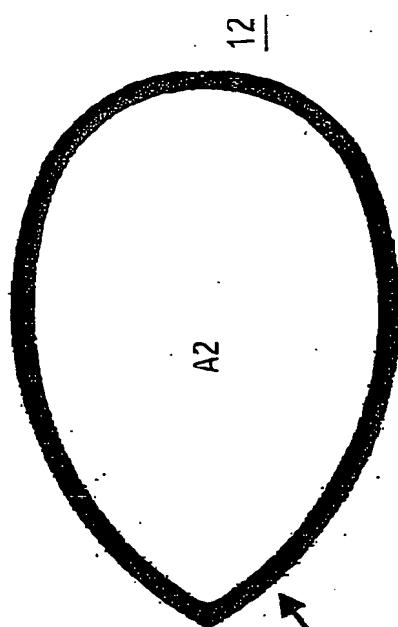
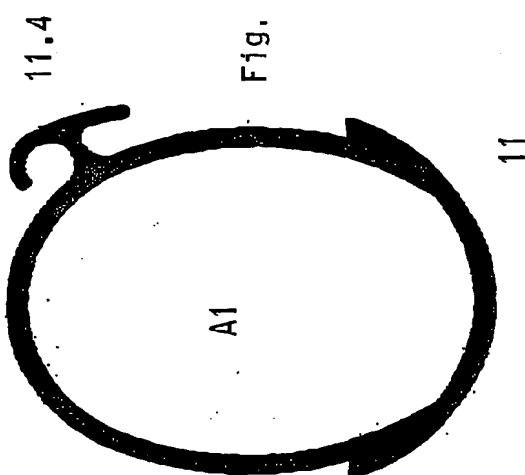


Fig. 2C



A1

11

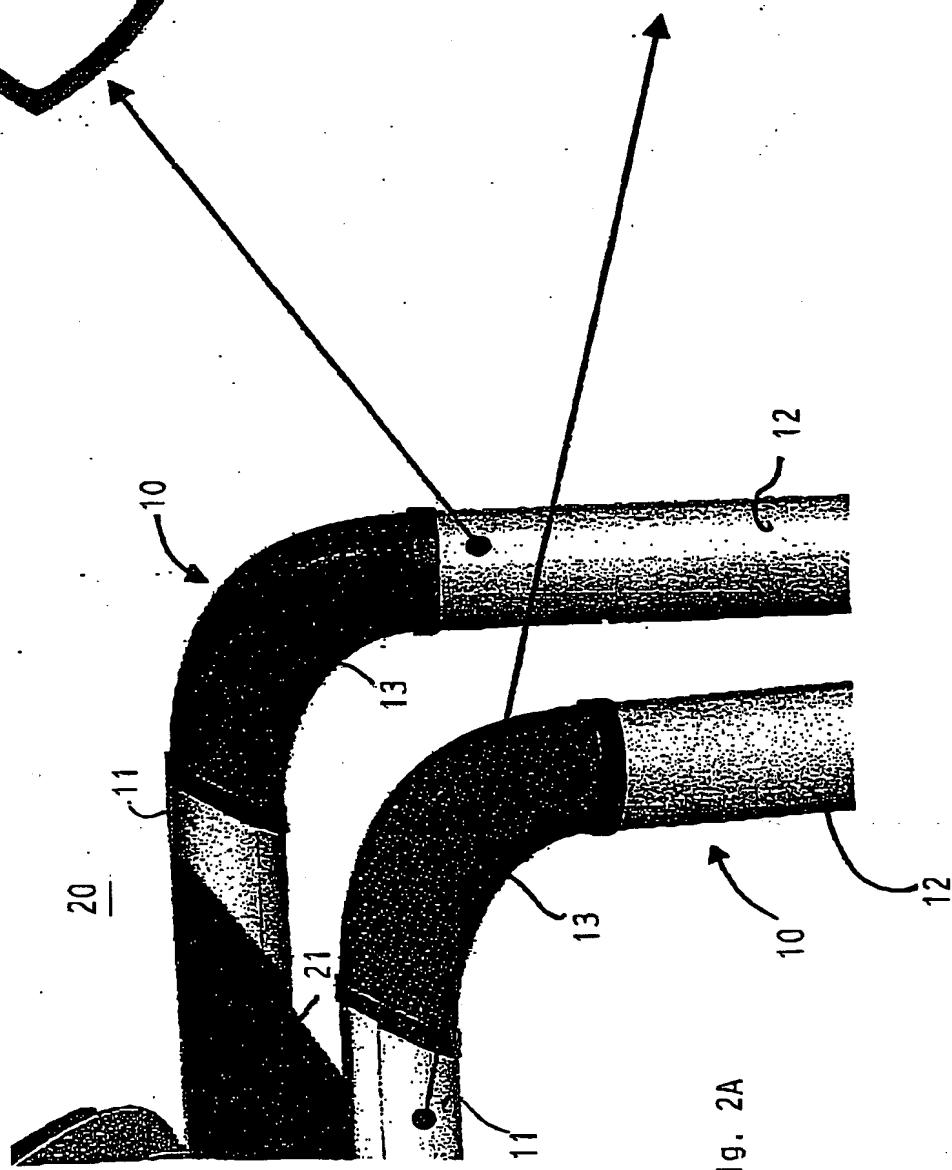


Fig. 2A